

**FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
POLLUTION CONTROL**

Pollution Control

Part 560 Pollution at FWS Facilities

Chapter 2 Pollution Prevention

560 FW 2

2.1 What is the purpose of this chapter? This chapter provides guidance on pollution prevention at Service facilities.

2.2 What is the Service's policy? We will protect our natural processes that sustain life, by minimizing solid waste, preventing pollution, saving energy and other resources, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and encouraging public support and participation.

2.3 Who is responsible for administering the program?

A. The Assistant Director - Business Management and Operations is responsible for the Service's overall Pollution Prevention program.

B. The Chief, Division of Engineering is responsible for providing guidance and technical assistance for pollution prevention.

C. The Chief, Division of Contracting and General Services is responsible for providing guidance and technical assistance for the recycling of used products and procurement of recycled and environmentally preferred products.

D. Project Leaders are responsible for implementing actions to prevent pollution in accordance with paragraph 2.6.

2.4 What are the authorities for this chapter?

A. Section 6002, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, 42 U.S.C. 6901, et. seq., as amended, requires Federal agencies to procure products composed of the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable.

B. Executive Order 12088, October 13, 1978, as amended, ensures Federal agency compliance with Federal, State, and local pollution control requirements.

C. Executive Order 13101, September 14, 1998, Greening the Government Through Waste Prevention, Recycling and Federal Acquisition, strengthens and expands Federal commitment to recycling and buying recycled content (replaces Executive Order 12873).

D. Executive Order 13123, June 3, 1999, Greening the Government Through Energy-Efficient Management, requires effective energy management and the promotion of energy efficiency, water conservation, and the use of renewable energy products.

E. Executive Order 13148, Greening the Government Through Leadership in Environmental Management, April 21, 2000, requires implementing environmental management, audit programs, right-to-know laws and pollution prevention, release reduction and use reduction of toxic chemicals and environmentally beneficial landscaping (replaces Executive Orders 12843, 12856, 12969 and Sections 1-4 of 12088).

F. Strategic Plan for Greening the Department of the Interior, May 16, 2000, outlines goals, implements strategies and management controls to satisfy the requirements of Executive Order 13101.

2.5 What are the definitions of terms used in this chapter?

A. Pollution Prevention. "Resource reduction" as defined in the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, and other practices that reduce or eliminate the creation of pollutants through:

(1) Increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other resources.

(2) Protection of natural resources by conservation (Executive Order 13101).

B. Source Reduction. Any practice that reduces the amount of hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering the waste stream or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emission) prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal; and reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants or contaminants (Pollution Prevention Act of 1990).

C. Environmentally Preferable. Products or services that have a lesser or reduced effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products or services that serve the same purpose (Executive Order 13101).

2.6 What are the implementation strategies?

A. We will adopt or change practices to prevent or reduce pollution. You should consider pollution prevention as the first and most cost-effective step in a hierarchy of options for reducing the generation of pollutants or wastes. Project leaders will showcase pollution prevention opportunities during the conduct of regular environmental audits of their facilities (560 FW 7).

B. The Department's Strategic Plan for Greening the Department of the Interior provides guidance for waste prevention and waste reduction, which is summarized as follows:

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(1) Diversion of solid waste from disposal in landfills through recycling at the rate of 45 percent by year 2005, and 50 percent by year 2010. Individual facilities must meet applicable State requirements, if higher.

(2) Recycling of commodities such as white paper, mixed paper/newspaper, cardboard, aluminum, plastic (#1 polyethylene (PET) and #2 high density polyethylene (HDPE)), glass, pallets, scrap metal, toner cartridges, and consistent with applicable hazardous waste regulations, fluorescent lamps and ballasts, batteries, used oil, antifreeze and tires.

(3) Procurement of products with the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable with focus on products designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (CPG), and updated periodically.

(4) Operation of all fleet vehicles (owned and leased) using re-refined oil and reclaimed engine coolant. Use retread tires, wherever practicable, when replacing tires.

(5) All Service facilities (owned and leased) will use recycled-content bathroom tissues, paper towels, and plastic trash bags; all copy paper used must contain at least 30 percent post consumer content (PCC); paper products used should be manufactured without the use of chlorine in drinking and bleaching.

(6) All Service facilities will use either recycled content carpet (face fiber or backing) or factory refurbishable carpet for all new carpet installations.

(7) Wherever practicable, all Service facilities must use, on a pilot basis, biobased biodegradable lubricating and hydraulic oils in equipment such as chain saws, marine outboards, lawn mowers, and snow mobiles.